

To include the present species, Section 12 should be changed to read as follows:

12. Tarsal claws exceedingly long, those of each hind pair very unequal, the inner about 4 times as long as the outer,
**annulicornis** n. sp.
Tarsal claws short, subequal on all legs.....13

Johannsenomyia annulicornis sp. n.

♀. Black, slightly shining. Back of head and vertex brown, remainder of head and its appendages yellow, apices of the short flagellar joints, and all of the long joints except the bases of the first two fuscous. Thorax, except prothorax, and abdomen black. Legs yellow, mid and hind coxae, hind femora except bases, hind tibia on basal half, the extreme apices of basal four joints and all of apical joints on all legs fuscous. Wings clear, region of cross-vein infuscated. Halteres dark brown.

Antennae very slender, longer than head and thorax combined. Thorax densely short-haired; mesopleurae with similar short hairs on the greater portion of its surface. Legs very long, fore and hind femora thickened apically; tibiae not setulose; basal joint of hind tarsi but little shorter than hind tibiae; apical tarsal joint on all legs with a double series of long bristles on basal half; claws each with a short tooth at base, inner claw on hind tarsi about four times as long as outer. Third vein ending about one-eighth from apex of wing, first at about one-fifth of distance from cross-vein to apex of third; media and cubitus forking before cross-vein. Length, 4 mm.

Type. ♀, Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History.

Type locality, Lake Villa, Illinois, July 21, 1916 (C. A. Hart).

A New Species of *Macrosiphum* (Aphididae, Hom.).

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This insect occurs commonly on the leaves of *Rhododendron californicum* Hook. along the coast region of Oregon. The description was made from specimens collected at New Port, Oregon, June 15, 1915. Apterous, alate and pupal forms were present in great numbers.

Types mounted in balsam on slides, in my collection.

***Macrosiphum rhododendri*, n. sp.**

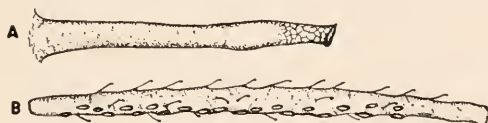
Apterous viviparous female. General color pale green, a few pinkish forms were also taken. The distal end of the fifth and the entire

sixth segment with unguis dusky. Distal ends of tibiae and tarsi also dusky. Hairs on antennae, legs and body short and heavy, spinelike, capitate at the tip. Antennae slightly longer than the body. Unguis slightly longer than the third antennal segment. Third segment with two or three small circular sensoria. Antennal tubercle prominent and gibbous. Nectaries more or less cylindrical, but with a slight taper and slightly curved toward the center. This latter character produces a slightly swollen effect which is accentuated by the constricted tip.

Measurements. Body length, 2 mm. Length of antennae: total length 2.26 mm. Antennal segments III. 0.58 mm.; IV. 0.38 mm.; V. 0.38 mm.; VI. 0.13 mm.; Unguis 0.56 mm. Length of nectaries inside 0.55 mm. Cauda 0.22 mm.

Pupae. Dark grey to chocolate brown.

Alate viviparous female. General color pale green, head and thorax dusky to black. Antennae with outer two-thirds dusky. Tibiae at distal end, and tarsi dusky. Antennae a little longer than the body. Fourth segment a trifle longer than the unguis. Third segment with 30 to 40 irregularly sized circular sensoria. Antennal



Macrosiphum rhododendri n. sp.—A, Nectary. B, Third antennal segment.

tubercles large and gibbous. Nectaries as in the apterous form. Cauda turned upward and constricted toward the middle, as in drawing.

Measurements. Body length, 2.22 mm. Length of antennae, 2.25 mm. Antennal segments. III. 0.578 mm.; IV. 0.4 mm.; V. 0.41 mm.; VI. 0.09 mm.; Unguis, 0.53 mm. Nectaries, 0.445 mm. Cauda, 0.24 mm.

Coenonympha brenda (Lep.: Satyridae).

I spent the last of August, 1917, in the Greenhorns above Glenville, California. Noticing a pallid little Satyrid, I took half a dozen, more for purposes of identification than anything else. Because of limited opportunity to collect and miserable facilities for preserving a collection in the oil-country, I usually foolishly disregard the insignificant sorts. Imagine my chagrin, on reaching home, to find my Satyrid to be *Coenonympha brenda*! While not gregarious, three or four were fluttering languidly over every high, grassy knoll, and a day's collecting would have yielded a hundred specimens. I wonder if *C. brenda* is a late-fall species, coming after we have about given up collecting, and thus has escaped notice?—W. H. IRELAND.